Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As you like it.*
Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare.*
Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, steril land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherris. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Mat.*
The son can receive from him the portion of good things, and advantages of education naturally due to him, without pire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*
We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*
Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 198.

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakespeare.*
He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

INHE'RITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.
A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*
By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*
Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHE'RITANCE. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.
In the book of Numbers it is writ,
When the son dies let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house. *Gen.* xxxi. 14.
Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*
Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee
Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.
You will rather shew our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

3. The reception of possession by hereditary right.
Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

INHE'RITOR. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.
You, like a letcher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shakespeare.*
The sole *inheritor*
Of all perfections that a man may owe. *Shakespears.*
The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakesp.*
Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHE'RITRESS. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits.
Having given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

INHE'RITRIX. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English.
Charles the great
Establish'd then this law, to wit, No feme
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose, in a funeral monument.
See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms. *Shak. Henry VI.*

INHE'SION. *n. s.* [*inhæsio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.
Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargerised doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 686.
The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*
Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.
All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*
Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION. *n. s.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.
He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue, s. 7.*

2. [In law.]
*Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself.
It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.
All places else
*Inhospitable* appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.
Since tost'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
*Inhospitable* rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers.
Of guests he makes them slaves
*Inhospitably*; and kills their infant males. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

INHOSPI'TABLENESS. } *n. s.* [*in* and *hospitality*; *inhospitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.
A just war may be persecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INHUMA'NITY. *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.
Banished
Her mind, beams, state, far from thy weak twigs,
And love with lover hurts is *inhumanity.* *Sidney, b.* i.
The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*
Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 305.

INHU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.
O what are these
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
*Inhumanly* to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.
I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To INHU'MATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, French; *humo*, Lat.] To
To INHU'ME. } bury; to inter.
Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
*Inhume* the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.
Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville's Scep. c.* 24.

2. To throw up; to cast up.
Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*injection*, French; *injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.
This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.
Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin; *inimitable*, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied.
The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth *Milton.*
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Denham.*
What is most excellent is most *inimitable.* And
And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*
Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

INIMI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.
A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
*Inimitably* wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*
Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.
Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker, b.* i.
This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd.* *Milton.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.
The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakespeare.*

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, French.]

1. Injustice; unreasonableness.
There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Wickedness; crime.
Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker, b.* v.
Till God at last,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xii.

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.
In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.
Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*
The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.
Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. *Locke on Education.*
He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator*, N°. 576.
No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.
The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INI'TIATE. *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractised.
My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:
We're yet but young. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INITIA'TION. *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.
The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*
Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment.
A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe *Burnet.*
A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wisely.
Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.] Command; order; precept.
The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction.* *Hooker, b.* i.
My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakesp.*
For, still they knew; and ought t' have still remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* x.
The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowell.*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.
They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured.* *Temple.*
Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.
Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*

INJURER. *n. s.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.
Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Benj. Johnson.*
The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterb.*

INJU'RIOUS. *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.
Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
*Injurious* strength would rapine still excuse,
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.
Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton's Agonist. l.* 1003.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.
Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.
A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney, b.* ii.
It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God? *South's Sermons.*
If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition. *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice.
Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.
Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

INJURY. *n. s.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.
The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*
Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Mischief; detriment.
Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Annoyance.
Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.
Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and, by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the more, spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *n. s.* [*injustice*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.
Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK. *n. s.* [*encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black liquor with which men write.
Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney. b.* ii.
O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakespeare.*
Write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,
Though *ink* be made of gall. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *Benj. Johnson.*



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